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ABSTRACT

This Project Drive booklet titled Driving for All Seasons and Reasons is one of eight booklets designed for intermediate-level English-as-a-second-language students and low-level adult basic education/basic reading students. The goal of the booklet is to aid the student in developing the oral and sight vocabulary necessary for a basic driver training program. The booklet contains exercises designed either for individual instruction or group work. Appended material includes supplementary exercises, a pretest and posttest, and a word list of important vocabulary presented in each unit of the booklet. (LRA)

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ED185304

PROJECT DRIVE

DRIVING

FOR ALL

SEASONS and REASONS

BOOK FOUR

1979

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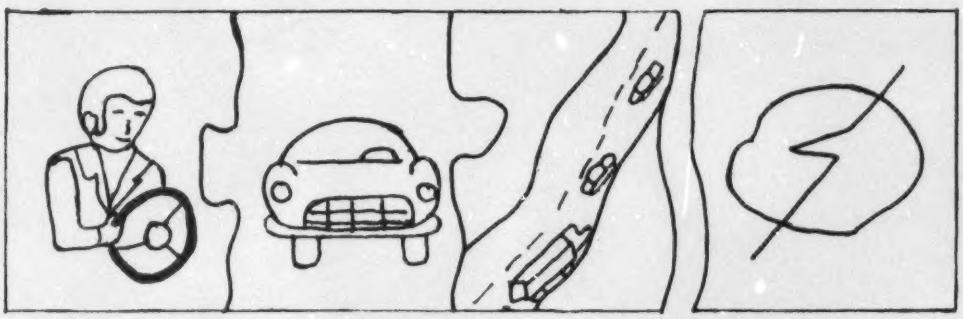
DRIVING FOR ALL SEASONS AND REASONS

Did you ever think about it? Every year thousands of cars end up in the junk yard. Thousands of people are seriously hurt or killed in cars. Why? Because of careless driving. Your driver's license gives you the privilege to drive, but it also gives you the responsibility to drive safely!



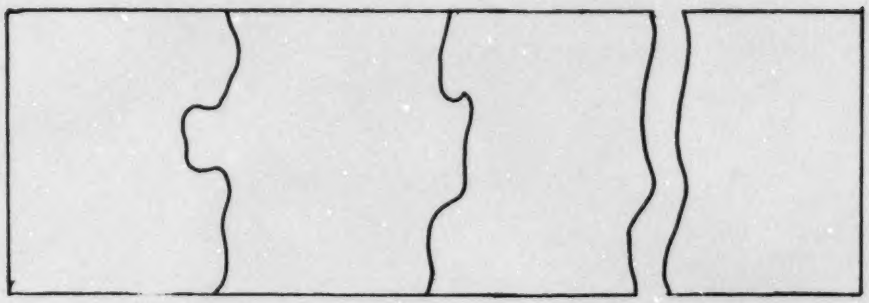
The Driver The Car The Road The Weather

There are four parts to every safe driving situtation: the driver, the car, the road, and the weather. Let's look at each of these parts. The driver is the most important part of safe driving. A car cannot wreck itself. It is the driver who causes *accidents*. Highway safety is up to you - a safe driver!

The driver

EXERCISE 1:

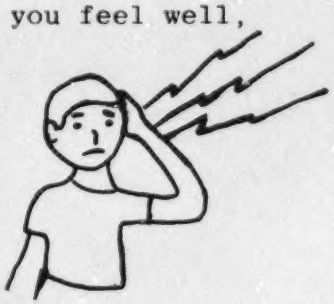
1. What are the four parts of safe driving?



2. What is the most important part of safe driving?

How can you be a safe driver? Learn to drive with a good teacher. It takes a lot of practice to handle a car well and remember the traffic rules. To be a good driver, you have to feel confident in your ability to handle the car. And, you also have to know and follow the traffic laws. But there are some other factors that could interfere with your safe driving!

! Don't drive when you are sick. When you feel well, you are more *alert* - you see more things around you. When you are sick, you might not watch the road as carefully as you should. You might keep thinking about how terrible you feel.



! Don't drive when you are tired. You are not as alert when you are tired. You cannot see as clearly as usual. Your mind wanders from driving. Your *reflexes* (reactions) are slower. Stop! Take a break. Stretch; or take a nap. (Be careful, some drugs or medicines can make you sleepy, too).

Don't drive when you are *upset*. Your mind might wander to your problems. You have to PAY ATTENTION to your driving.

EXERCISE 2: Fill in the blank with the missing word.

1. It takes a lot of _____ to handle a car well.

2. You also have to know and follow the traffic _____.

3. Don't drive when you are _____.

4. When you feel well, you are more _____ - you see more things around you.

EXERCISE 3: Is the sentence *true* (T) or *false* (F)?

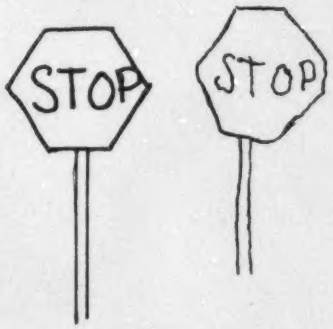
1. T F When you are sick, you are more alert.

2. T F When you are tired, you cannot see as clearly as usual.

3. T F Some medicines make you sleepy.

4. T F It is easy to pay attention to your driving when you are upset.

! You must be able to see well in order to drive well. You must be able to see dangers around you in order to stay out of accidents. If you can't see well, you won't be able to read the road signs which help you drive safely and find your way.

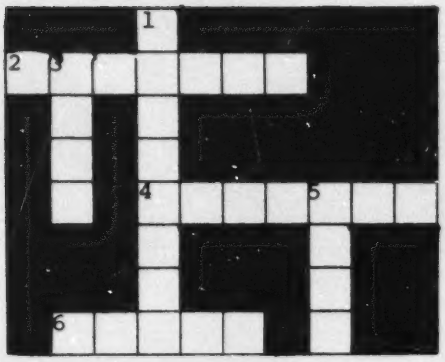


THIS! NOT THIS!

! Hearing is also important. Can you hear horns, *sirens*, and bells? You know if you can't hear well. Be extra careful. Use your eyes more. Go see your doctor. He might be able to help you hear better.

YOU, all of you - your physical and mental condition, are a very important part of safe driving!

EXERCISE 4: Do you remember these important words for every safe driver?



1. It takes a lot of _____ to handle a car well.

2. _____ is important. Can you hear horns, sirens and bells?

3. You see with your _____.

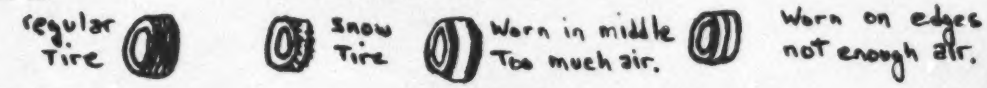
4. You have to know and follow the _____ laws.

5. When you are sick, you don't _____ well.

6. When you feel well, you are more _____, you see more things around you.

The car is the second important part of safe driving. Every day before you drive your car, you should make a quick safety check. Is the car safe to drive?

☐ How are the brakes? Do they react quickly and properly?



☐ How are the tires? Is the *air pressure* right? Are they badly worn?

☐ Do all the lights and signals work?

☐ Do the windshield wipers and washers work well?

☐ Does the horn honk?

☐ Are there any leaks?

☐ Is there enough oil, water, and gas?

A good place to start your check is with your car's *Owner's Manual*. This book should be kept in the glove compartment of the car at all times. It gives helpful information concerning care of the car and safe driving.

EXERCISE 5: Match the part of the car with what to check for. Draw a line between matching pairs:

1. Brakes	a. honks
2. tires	b. clean the windshield well
3. lights and signals	c. fluid or gases escaping
4. windshield wipers	d. good air pressure and tread
5. horn	e. adequate amount
6. leaks	f. stop the car smoothly
7. oil, water, gas	g. show other drivers what you are going to do

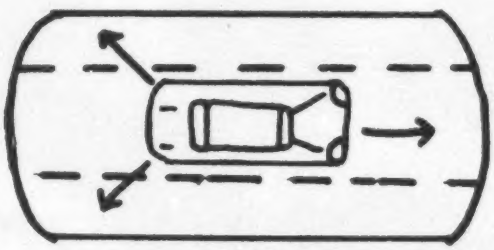
EXERCISE 6: Answer the following questions:

1. Why should you check the car before you drive it?

2. Where is a good place *to start your* check? Why?

The third part of safe driving is driving on the road. How well do you drive? How do you react to different situations? Let's see.

No matter where you drive, you can practice *defensive driving*. That means, figure that other drivers or pedestrians are going to be careless and are going to make mistakes. Imagine what those mistakes might be. Stay alert. Take nothing for granted. Be prepared to react to others' carelessness. It may save your life!



"moving oval of space around your car"

A good hint for defensive driving is to imagine a "moving oval of space" around your car. Whenever you can, position yourself on the road so that you have space all around. That means, try to match your speed to the speed of other traffic. Follow at a safe distance behind the car in front. Before you put on the brakes, check that no one is following too closely. Flash your brake lights by touching the brake pedal to warn those behind you. Then slow down.

EXERCISE 7: Fill the blanks with the missing word.

1. _____ driving is when you drive and are prepared for others' carelessness.

2. Imagine a "moving _____ of space" around your car.

3. Try to _____ your speed to the speed of other traffic.

4. Follow at a _____ distance behind the car in front.

5. Flash your brake lights to _____ those behind you.

EXERCISE 8: Answer the following questions.

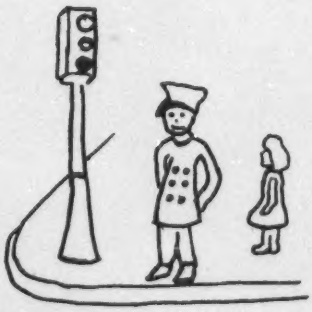
1. What is defensive driving?

2. Who should drive defensively?

When turning, a defensive driver always plans ahead. First, check if turns are allowed. Signal other drivers to warn them that you are turning. Left turns in heavy traffic can be a problem. It's sometimes better to make some right turns and go around the block.

A defensive driver passes other cars carefully. Be sure to check if passing is allowed. Never pass on a hill or *curve*. Never pass at an *intersection* or railroad tracks.

Some driving situations require special skills. When you drive in the city you must stop and go often. You must watch for traffic lights, stop signs, and *pedestrians*. And, sometimes you need to be very PATIENT because of red lights and traffic. Remember - stay in your *lane*, signal before you are going to turn, and don't follow the car too closely.

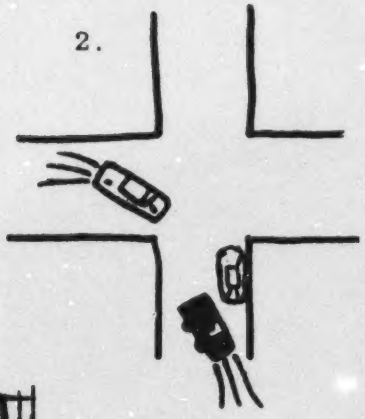


Driving in the country is a little easier. There are fewer cars, fewer pedestrians, and much less stop and go driving. But you must still be alert! Sometimes there are animals, farm vehicles, and bicycles on the road. And, some places the road has *pot holes*, sharp turns, and intersections.

EXERCISE 9: What is the driver of the *black* car doing wrong?

1.

2.



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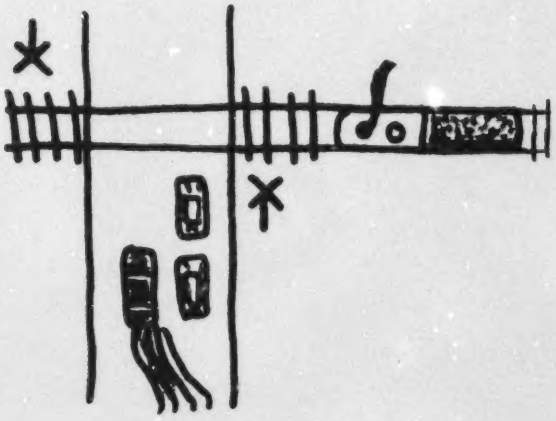


EXERCISE 10 Is the sentence *true* (T) or *false* (F).

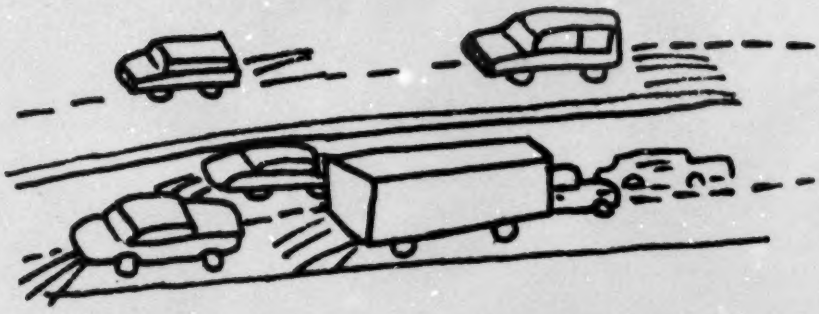
1. T F City driving is fast driving.

2. T F In the city you must watch for traffic lights, stop signs, and pedestrians.

3. T F An impatient driver is a good driver.

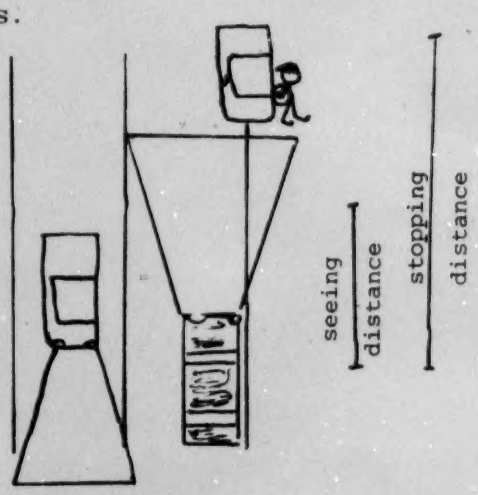
4. T F In the country there isn't as much traffic.

5. T F When driving in the country, you don't have to be alert.



Expressway (or turnpike or freeway) driving is faster driving. You usually keep a speed of about 55 MPH unless weather or road conditions are bad. Because of that speed, you must plan ahead and be alert since it will take you longer to stop in case of an emergency. So, don't follow the car in front of you too closely. Don't make any sudden lane changes. Signal far in advance of any moves. If you are careful, expressway driving can be easier than city and country driving - no intersections, traffic signals, or pedestrians, but, BE ALERT!

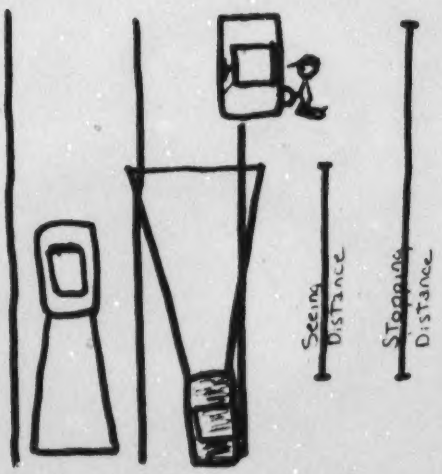
Night driving requires special care. Put on your headlights before it gets completely dark. Never drive with only parking lights. You may use the high beams except when meeting another car. But remember, the headlights don't give you a lot of light. You cannot see as far ahead as in the daytime. So, drive slower so that you can stop within the distance you can see.



EXERCISE 11: Which terms are associated with freeway driving? Circle them.

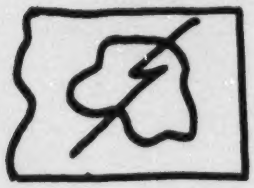
1. divided highway
2. parked cars
3. traffic lights
4. exit ramps (roads)
5. farm vehicles
6. stop and go
7. steady speed
8. one way traffic

EXERCISE 12: What is the driver of the *black* car doing wrong?



17

The fourth part of safe driving depends on the weather. Handling a car on a dry road in good weather is much easier than when the road is wet or *slippery*. Let's look at some hints for safe driving in bad weather conditions.



Rain makes the road wet and slippery. Your car might *skid* if you put on the brakes or turn too fast. Rain also makes it harder to see. So, slow down, turn your lights on low beam, and use your windshield wipers.

EXERCISE 13: Fill in the blank with the missing word.

1. The fourth part of safe driving depends on the _____.

2. Driving is much easier in _____ weather.

3. Rain makes the road wet and _____.

4. Your car might _____ if you put on the brakes too fast.

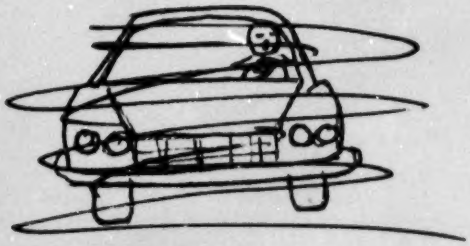
5. Rain also makes it harder to _____.

EXERCISE 14: Match the driving situation with the appropriate caution. Draw a line between the pairs.

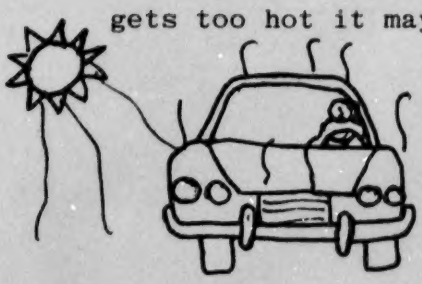
1. city driving	a. Watch for animals!
2. country driving.	b. Don't skid!
3. expressway driving	c. Slow down, you can't see as well!
4. night driving	d. Be patient!
5. wet weather	e. Plan ahead (because of speed)!

Snow and ice makes the road very slippery. It is good to use special tires called snow tires for the winter. Tire chains also help when the road is very icy. Drive slowly and be extra careful on turns, intersections, and hills.

Fog makes it very hard to see ahead and for other drivers to see you. Turn your lights on low beam and drive slowly. Or better yet, stop until the fog lifts.



Heat can also be a problem condition. If your car gets too hot it may not run well. When it is very hot, check your tires and radiator often.



EXERCISE 15: Match the bad weather conditions with the hint for safe driving. Draw a line to connect them.

1.	rain	a.	turn your lights to low beam to see better.
2.	snow	b.	check your radiator
3.	fog	c.	use snow tires
4.	heat	d.	use your windshield wipers.

EXERCISE 16: Find the missing driving situations in the word square below!

f	o	l	a	d	e	t	i	r	o
e	x	p	r	e	s	s	w	a	y
n	u	w	o	f	o	g	l	i	e
h	e	a	t	e	t	u	r	n	s
e	c	o	u	n	t	r	y	k	n
l	i	p	a	s	s	i	n	g	o
k	t	e	c	i	t	g	o	o	w
o	y	r	o	v	u	e	w	m	o
c	o	u	n	e	l	a	s	s	i

passing
city
country
defensive
expressway
turns
fog
rain
snow
heat

Sometimes even the best drivers get into emergency situations. What should you do if you have an emergency? Look at the chart below for some suggestions.

EMERGENCY	WHAT TO DO!
skid	1. Take your foot off the accelerator. 2. Turn your wheels in the direction you want to go.
car coming towards you in your lane (*head-on*)	1. Blow your horn and flash your lights to warn the other driver. 2. Put on your brakes. 3. Turn to the right (<u>never</u> left); try not to hit anything.
accelerator is stuck	1. Shift the gears to neutral. 2. Turn off the engine, in an older car. In a new car, this might lock the the steering wheel. 3. Put on the brakes. 4. Drive off the road to the side.
brakes fail	1. Push up and down (pump) on the brake pedal. 2. Put your car in a lower gear. 3. Slowly put on your parking brake.
a tire *blows out*	1. Take your foot off the accelerator and let your car slow down itself. 2. The car may pull strongly to the left or right, so steer carefully. 3. When the car has slowed down, put the brakes on gently and drive to the side of the road.

EXERCISE 17: What do you do?

1. You are driving on a rainy day. Suddenly, it gets colder and starts to snow. What do you do?

2. You are driving down a big hill. In the valley there is heavy fog. What do you do?

3. You have been driving for a long time. It is getting dark. What do you do?

4. It is raining. Suddenly you see a truck stopped ahead. When you put on the brakes, your car starts to skid. What do you do?

5. You are driving at 55 MPH on the turnpike. Your left front tire blows out. What do you do?

PRETEST

Is the sentence true or false? Circle T for true and circle F for false.

1. T F A driver's license gives you the responsibility to drive safely.

2. T F The car is the most important part of safe driving.

3. T F A car cannot wreck itself.

4. T F When you feel sick, you are less alert.

5. T F Your reactions are faster when you are tired.

6. T F Drugs or medicines can make you sleepy.

7. T F It is easy to pay attention to your driving when you are upset.

8. T F Good eye sight is important for safe driving.

9. T F Before you drive you should always make a safety check of your car.

10. T F The brakes are good if you can push the brake pedal the whole way to the floor.

11. T F The Owner's Manual tells you how to take care of the car.

12. T F A defensive driver doesn't worry about what other driver's are doing.

13. T F At some intersections you may not turn left.

14. T F You may pass another car at an intersection.

15. T F City driving is slow driving.

16. T F Traffic lights make country driving slow.

17. T F When you drive on an expressway you must also watch for traffic lights.

18. T F When you drive at night you cannot see as far ahead as in the daytime.

19. T F Handling a car in good weather is much harder than when the road is wet.

20. T F Fog makes it hard to see ahead.

21. T F Good drivers never get into emergency situations.

22. T F If your car is skidding, turn the steering wheel to the side of the road.

23. T F If your accelerator sticks, shift the gears to neutral.

24. T F If the brakes don't work, the parking brake won't work either.

25. T F A blow-out means the exhaust pipe bursts.

POST-TEST

I. True or False

1. T F The car is the most important part of safe driving.

2. T F Drugs and medicines can make you sleepy.

3. T F The brakes are good if you can push the brake pedal the whole way to the floor.

4. T F The Owner's Manual tells you how to take care of the car.

5. T F A defensive driver doesn't worry about what other drivers are doing.

6. T F When you drive on an expressway, you must watch for traffic lights.

7. T F Good drivers never get into emergency situations.

8. T F A blow out means the exhaust pipe bursts.

II. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. Circle your choice.

9. There are _____ parts to every safe driving situation.

   a. 2
   b. 4
   c. 3

10. The most important part of safe driving is _____.

    a. the road
    b. your car
    c. you

11. You are more alert when you feel _____.

    a. well
    b. sick
    c. tired

12. Which sense is most important for safe driving?

a. sight
b. hearing
c. smell

13. How often should you make a quick safety check of your car?

a. once a month
b. once a day
c. before every drive

14. A defensive driver _____ the carelessness of others.

a. ignores
b. is prepared for
c. praises

15. A defensive driver follows _____ behind the car in front.

a. at a safe distance
b. 100 feet
c. closely

16. When turning, a defensive driver first _____.

a. puts on his turn signal.
b. checks if turns are allowed.
c. turns into the turn lane.

17. You can see fartherest ahead during _____.

a. fog
b. the night
c. good weather.

III. Fill in the blank with a correct term.

18. When it is raining, your car might _____ if you put on the brakes too fast.

19. To drive safely you have to know and follow the traffic _____.

20. _____ driving is when you drive and are prepared for others' carelessness.

21. In the _____, you must watch for traffic lights and pedestrians.

22. Put on your _____ before it gets completely dark.

23. Driving is much easier in _____ weather.

24. In the winter, you should use _____ tires.

25. A car coming towards you in your lane is coming _____-on.

DO YOU KNOW THESE TERMS?

Page 1

1. accident = a collision
   accidente (choque)
   tai nạn, một sự đụng chạm

Page 3

2. alert = watchful, ready
   alerto
   lưu tâm, lanh lẹ
3. reflexes = reactions
   reacciones
   phản ứng, tính phản xạ
4. upset = disturbed
   preocupado
   buồn, bực mình, xáo trộn

Page 5

5. siren = a warning signal of a fire truck, police car, or ambulance.
   sirena
   còi báo của xe cứu thương, hoặc cảnh sát

Page 7

6. air pressure = the force of the air inside the tires.
   presión del aire
   áp lực không khí trong bánh xe
7. Owner's Manual= the booklet that comes with the car when you buy it. It tells you about the care of the car.
   manual del dueño
   quyển sách chỉ dẫn về chiếc xe

Page 9

8. defensive driving = handling your car so that you are prepared for mistakes that other drivers might make.

el manejar defensivo

Chăm chú nhìn trong lúc lái xe

Page 11

9. curve = a turn in the roadway.

curva

Đường cong

10. intersection = where two roads cross

intersección (bocacalle)

Ngã tư đường

11. pedestrians = people who are walking

peatones

Khách bộ hành, người đi bộ.

12. lane = a section of the roadway marked off for a car or line of cars going in one direction.

vía

Những đường vạch thẳng phân biệt khoảng cách cho mỗi xe đi cùng 1 hướng

13. pot-hole = a hole in the road surface.

bache

Lỗ lớn trên mặt đường.

Page 13

14. expressway - a large divided highway with several lanes for traffic moving in the same direction and with limited (or controlled) access from other roads.

carretera

Xa lộ lớn có nhiều (lanes), đường kẻ khác nhau trong cùng một chiều đi

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15. slippery = causing sliding.

resbaladizo

Trơn trượt.

16. skid = to slide

patinazo

Dốc nghiêng, trượt, hãm lại.

Page 17

17. fog = clouds near the ground.

la neblina

Sương mù.

Page 19

18. head-on collision = the front of one car hitting the front of another car.

choque directo

Đụng đối chiếu, đụng ngược chiều nhau.

19. blow out = burst

reventón

Sụ nổ tung, mất đi (lóng; Hu hong, tiêu mất)